

## DETAILS OF ART WORKS DEAL DISCLOSED

'BLACK AND TAN'  
DAMAGE CLAIMS  
AGITATE ERIN

Payment for Reprisals by Military Will Affect Large Owners

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—Taxpayers in Ireland are agitated over the question who is to pay for the damages resulting from reprisals committed by the "Black and Tan" or semi-military force, employed by the government to suppress Sinn Féin disorders.

The total amount of damages resulting from Sinn Féin disorders, and reprisals by Orangemen and government agents in Ireland, is estimated to be nearly £1,000,000. Already awards amounting to £2,500,000 for damages inflicted by the Sinn Féin have been assessed against the taxpayers.

The law prescribes that the taxpayer shall pay for all willful damage to property or life maliciously inflicted. The county judges who pass upon claims arising from damages in Black and Tan reprisals have granted awards to the claimants and a attempt to make them the charge against the local authorities. They have, however, indicated in their judgments that they believe the government should make good the losses caused by its own servants.

The principal taxpayers in Ireland are for the most part Unionists who are the largest property holders and would be hardest hit if the taxpayers were compelled to pay these damage claims. While they are anxious to help the government put down disorder, many disapprove of the Black and Tan reprisals and are unwilling to pay for the consequences of them.

PRECEDENT IS SET  
The Irish Times, the principal Unionist newspaper, demands that the government shall make a clear public statement "that the obligation to compensate for murder, arson and robbery committed by the servants of the government is acknowledged by the government and will be promptly met."

The government paid the bill of about £1,000,000 for the damage suffered by the city of Dublin in the Easter week rebellion and this is pointed to as a precedent for similar action in the matter of Black and Tan reprisals. It is expected that the government will also be asked to pay for the damage inflicted by the Sinn Féin to which awards amounting to £5,000,000 already have been made by county judges. Besides there is a bill for the damage done by Orangemen in Ulster towns.

NEW-FOUND AUTHORITY  
OFTEN MISUSED, CHARGE

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—A Brunswick jurist, Judge Kuleman, who for 19 years was associated with union labor as legal advisor, charges that German labor has been demoralized by post-revolution conditions, and that a new attempt is being made to set up an oligarchy under which existence for the non-laboring classes would be intolerable. The jurist, "free workman," he declares has come to mean a man who has no respect for law or order but who in fact believes he is a law unto himself, owing allegiance neither to the state nor his own organization.

Labor leaders particularly are charged by Judge Kuleman in an article in the "Freie Presse" with failure to appreciate the value of keeping faith, and the jurist asserts that agreements between capital and labor no longer have any binding influence on labor. He believes "the tendency to make sudden demands which employers appear incapable of granting is deplorable, and reacts to the great detriment of labor."

"As soon as the workman is dissatisfied about anything he makes the threat of a general strike," the writer continues. "Consequently, the question whether the differences could be arbitrated or whether the employer is to blame is blantly declined."

He believes the workman has misused new-found authority and possibilities that on the whole he is worse off than he was before the revolution. He suggests that the situation may eventually develop into a new era of anarchy under which life would not be tolerable.

ITALY'S SUBSOIL FOUND  
RICH IN MINERAL OILSBy EDWARD C. STRUTT,  
International News Service Staff Correspondent

ROME, Nov. 6.—Great interest has been aroused in industrial and commercial circles by the announcement that Italy's subsoil, according to recent experiments, is extremely rich in mineral oil, which she hitherto derived to import from other countries, chiefly the United States. Engineer Mario Grossi, who has made a special study of the subject, says that large deposits of oil exist at Ripi, in the province of Caserta, only two hours by rail from Naples, and that it is practically inexhaustible quantities in the fact that the oil lies very deep, necessitating heavy expenses for boring. At Ripi, where two Canadian boring machines have been installed, the production already amounts to about 1000 litres of oil a day. Italy consumes over 200,000 tons of mineral oil a year and hitherto only produced 6000 tons, utterly inadequate for her needs. In order to develop the oil industry at home, thus emancipating Italy from the heavy tolls she has to pay, especially to America, which amount to about 500,000,000 lire a year, the government has decided to spend 5,000,000 lire (nominally \$1,000,000) in buying machinery in founding a school for specialists.

NEWSBOY KING OF  
AMERICA WEDS  
HEIRESS

Miss Adela V. Robertson and Sam H. Cole.

(N. E. A. Staff Special.)  
LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sam H. Cole, the American "Newsboy King" who has been travelling around the world selling newspapers, has won a rich bride in Miss Adela Victoria Robertson, an American girl, marrying her at the St. James' Palace.

The bride is a daughter of a wealthy farmer in the states. Only four people were present at the ceremony, and after the service the young couple walked to the Washington Inn for lunch.

EX-RULER'S LAND  
WILL AID VETS

Vast Estates of Emperor Francis Joseph Go to Soldier Pensions

(By the Associated Press.)

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—The vast estates of the late Emperor Francis Joseph will be devoted to the pension fund of invalid soldiers under a decision taken by the imperial council. Certain castles and dwellings in this city and the nearby suburb of Baden will either be occupied by them or the Laxenburg Hotel and many other accommodations.

Included in the arrangement are the splendid estates of Orth, Voessendorf, Mattheofen, Poeggstall, Augarten, Laxenburg, Hetzendorf, an dmany others, the forests and the country of the Lainz Tiegarten, near Vienna, on which a group of some hundreds of former soldiers recently equated.

The income of the Prater, Vienna's most famous suburban park with its numerous restaurants and amusement places, is also included. Many of the estates contain model farms and others are under rentals of much value.

The late Emperor Francis Joseph, who died in 1916, bequeathed 60,000,000 crowns from his private fortune to a fund for wounded soldiers, invalids and relatives of men killed in the war. To two daughters and one grandson he bequeathed 20,000,000 crowns each, the remaining 10,000,000 crowns of his estate to be divided among several legacies.

It has since been reported that an American-Dutch company has bought the Emperor's summer palace at Ischl, in the Tyrol, for hotel purposes. The hunting estates and lodges of the late emperor in the Tyrol were advertised for sale in January last. Francis considered these the finest in Europe.

MILLERAND DISDAINS  
CORPS OF DETECTIVES

PARIS, Nov. 6.—President Millerand, who has been appearing on the streets of Paris by appearing on the streets of the city apparently without a guard. Scores of persons recognized the French president when he walked the other day from the Elysee Palace through the Champs Elysees toward the Seine and his progress was marked by a succession of bows. Not a detective was in sight.

This is in sharp contrast to the practice of most former presidents. Few of them ever ventured forth alone and in most cases they have been surrounded by a strong guard of detectives or police.

AMERICANS HELP  
RELIEVE FAMINE  
SUFFERING

Yank Residents of China Organize Relief for Stricken Peoples

(By the Associated Press.)  
PEKING, Nov. 6.—Relief work for the 20,000,000 estimated sufferers from famine in the four Chinese provinces where the crop failed this year has been undertaken energetically by both Chinese and foreign organizations. One of the latter is an American committee to raise and distribute famine funds which was organized on the initiative of the American minister, Charles R. Crane, and is headed by H. C. Saxton, of the American chamber of commerce in Peking. H. C. Emory, a banker recently of New York and Washington, was appointed treasurer of the American committee. The British and French communities will appoint similar committees.

The Chinese ministries of finance, agriculture, and interior have appointed a commission to disburse \$1,000,000 fund to be raised by means of a short term loan from Shanghai and come news of another fund of \$1,800,000 undertaken by seven provinces at the instigation of Tang Shany, the chief southern peace delegate.

## REPORTS HELD TRUE.

Comprehensive reports submitted to the American Relief committee indicate that the early reports of distress have not been exaggerated. Dr. F. E. Tucker, writing from Tientsin, Shantung, says: "Today an old man with a keen memory was describing conditions 12 years ago, when a memorable famine occurred and he is quite sure that conditions are worse, for then, he said, there was a wheat crop just before the drought, which we have not had except in very limited areas."

Mrs. Edith C. Tallman, missionary, says portions of Shantung and Chihli provinces are practically without any harvest. Even the trees had been stripped of their leaves for use as food. "From Tientsin to Linsing (100 miles along the Grand Canal in Shantung) not half an acre of grain was raised back the grain used to plant them," she writes.

"One well-to-do farmer has already used all the produce from his ten acres and has sold the wadded garments that his family need for the has torn down some of his buildings in order to use the sorghum stalks of winter. Another farmer near Linsing has resided since he arrived in London."

BOY FOR \$2.  
The selling of children is common," continues Mrs. Tallman. "A fine child had a year old, offered for \$2 and none would buy him. A boy of five, whose mother had died of cholera and whose father was sick, was led by an old beggar woman. She has four boys of her own, but she said: 'I couldn't leave him; his father is trying to give him away and says if nobody will feed him he will have to throw him in the river. Little children are found deserted in the streets and some have been rescued from the river. People are trying to make marriages for their daughters, even very young girls.'"

Another writer from the district southwest of Pootung, says: "As far as one can see in any direction there is nothing growing in the fields that can keep the people alive this winter. No one was working in the fields and almost no one travelling on the roads. The people have either left or are sitting in the village conserving energy as much as possible."

CLASS OF METHUSELAH  
STRONG DESPITE YEARS

(By International News Service.)

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Despite the privations of the hunger blockade, which is reported to have caused the premature deaths of more than one million Germans, Germany's Methuselah class is still going strong. Official statistics show that there are 65 women and 42 men who have passed the century mark. Of the ninety-year-old and over class there are 3,600 men and 7,300 women. Five men and one woman past the 100-year milestone are still married.

The Tageliche Rundschau considers the above figures material for reflection. "Especially interesting are the fact that the number of centenarians is larger than in pre-war times. Significant also is the large number of widows under twenty years of age who have been married for a second and a third time. Of the divorcees in the last year 60 per cent are of couples married during the war, while 30 per cent of the divorcees are directly traceable to the war; that is, infidelity during the war, etc."

BRITISH PHONE SYSTEM  
HELD SUPERIOR TO U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sir William Noble, engineer-in-chief to the British Postoffice, who also controls the telephone of the country, says the American telephone system is superior to that of Great Britain.

Sir William, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, told the Society of Arts the general introduction of automatic telephones was probably the main feature in the American scheme of progress. Discussing this matter with telephone experts in the cities he visited, he found practically a unanimous opinion that full automatic working was the only certain method of ensuring the quality of service demanded by the public.

The popularity of the telephone in America was, he considered, due first of all to the flat rate, secondly to monthly accounts, and thirdly to party line services and the policy of fostering residential lines.

English Nobleman Woos and Wins  
His Blacksmith's Daughter

By MILTON BRONNER,  
European Manager N. E. A.  
LONDON, Nov. 6.—Katherine, the blacksmith's daughter, will marry the nobleman for whom her father shoes horses, next June.

Just at the time when the movie magnates are wondering if the ancient and thread-bare plot wherein, amid scenes of stiles and country lanes and moated castles, noblewomen woo and daughters of the land, Cupid up and produces on his screen of real life the same old picture.

WHO HE IS  
The Honorable Reverend Louis Chandon, Francis Temple Morgan Grenville, master of Kinloss, heir of Lady Kinloss, peerless in her own right and daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh and Kinloss, has fallen in love with Katherine, blacksmith's daughter, whose father shoes the nobleman's horses.

The Master of Kinloss is a curate of the church of England and his ancestral home, Stone House, is a treasure house of paintings and surrounded by a 100-acre park. Katherine is just nothing in the scheme of kings and queens and dukes and thins, but she has big eyes and a bewitching smile.

GIVES HER DIAMOND  
The Master of Kinloss has given his betrothed a diamond and pearl ring and things are moving forward to the wedding in June.

Katherine lives in a cottage at the gate of the manor. When they are wed the Master of Kinloss will have his chauffeur for a brother-in-law, while the lad who brings the nobleman's milk will marry Katherine's sister and thus become a sort of brother-in-law by marriage to a man whose noble blood dates back to 1602.

GERMAN LABOR  
DISLIKES SOVIET

Communists and Socialists Clash on Endorsement of Russ Reds

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The first congress of shop soviets recently held here refused to go on record as favoring the soviet government of Russia. There was a sharp clash between the communists and independent socialists over the question but the motion was voted down. About 1000 delegates attended the meeting.

The workers in the German industrial and commercial establishments, who are now given an active voice in administration of them, were impressed in the congress with the need of conserving raw products so that Germany may produce sufficient finished commodities to enable her to establish credits abroad with which to pay for the importation of the most necessary food and raw materials.

Rudolf Wissel, formerly minister of economics, said that German textile and iron industries were in need of foreign supplies. The 20,000,000 tons of one which Germany formerly obtained from Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg must now be procured through foreign credits. The Versailles treaty had deprived the nation of one-third of its grain producing areas while the remaining soil had been impoverished by intensified wartime cultivation and lack of fertilizers.

The former minister ascribed the present economic crisis to underproduction, denying that it was due to over-consumption and he declared that Germany would be forced to subsist on small rations for a long time.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—Iceland proposes to utilize her numerous waterfalls in carrying out an extensive program of waterpower distribution, and Magnus Gudmundsson, the Icelandic finance minister, has arrived here to obtain the royal consent to a bill for that purpose.

The country, however, needs capital to carry out this project, he told a representative of the Copenhagen Politiken.

Speaking of the financial position of his country, the minister said that the limitation of imports had produced a beneficial effect. Not only is the importation of luxuries forbidden, but imports of necessities into Iceland are also restricted as far as possible without injuring trade. The fishing year has been good, last year's stocks have been sold, likewise the new catch. Wool, on the other hand, is still on hand, owing to falling textile prices and decreasing demand.

"We have no large debt, no crippling, no war widows to support, while the nerves of our people have not been destroyed and our children not weakened by hunger, so we may face the future hopefully," said Mr. Gudmundsson.

HOARDERS, SPECULATORS,  
FOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6.—The Argentine senate has undertaken to fight the hoarders and speculators in food, clothing, fuel and other necessities by placing the trade in such articles under the control of government boards with broad powers. A measure adopted by the senate would charge the proposed board with the duties of assuring adequate supply, facilitating distribution and preventing hoarding and speculation against the common interest of the nation.

The bill provides for the appointment of one board throughout the country, empowered to buy and sell, provide warehousing facilities and means of distribution and to proceed against persons storing supplies in order to cause increased prices. If prices are too high, the board may recommend expropriation, which measure can then be taken by decree by the executive.

In case of food hoarding or speculation for the purpose of increasing prices, the law provides fines and imprisonment up to \$50,000 and five years respectively.

HUGE BLOCK OF MARBLE  
FOR CARDINAL'S STATUE

By EDWARD C. STRUTT,  
International News Service Staff Correspondent.  
ROME, Nov. 6.—An enormous block of Serravezza marble, drawn by sixteen stout horses, made its entry the other day in the Vatican gardens and after a difficult maneuver was deposited in the studio of the sculptor, Signor Quattrini. The latter has been commissioned by Benedict XV to execute the monument in memory of the late Cardinal Rampolla. Leo XIII's famous secretary of state, for whom the present Pope entertains sentiments of special devotion, having been a minister or clerk under the late Cardinal.

ICELAND PLANS  
WATERFALL USE

Power Development Waits for Consent of Danish Government

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ARGENTINA SEES  
OFFICIAL GRAFT

New Capitol Building Termed "Palace of Gold" by Newspapers

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6.—Argentina has been having a graft investigation as a result of which it has been found that 5,500,000 pesos have been "unduly" disbursed by former government officials who directed payments to contractors for building the capitol here. The present government has announced its intention of bringing suits to recover the money improperly paid.

The building, a magnificent structure of classic architecture, marble facings and broad sweeps of marble steps, not unlike the capitol at Washington, is justly called in the newspapers El Palacio de Oro, Spanish for The Palace of Gold. It was begun in 1897 and was originally to have cost 10,000,000 pesos. It is not yet entirely finished and has cost 27,000,000.

Recently a committee of the national accountancy department completed an investigation of the expenditure of the monies paid for construction of the building and reported that 5,500,000 pesos had been "unduly" disbursed.

Buenos Aires newspapers told years ago of wagon loads of building material that went in the front door of the structure, soon came out the back door and then disappeared. Charges were made that marble was paid for but concrete used for part of the construction, and other accusations of graft were aired. It was then that the newspapers began to call it The Palace of Gold.

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ITALIANS SEIZE  
TREASURES OF  
OLD AUSTRIA

Reparation Commission to Probe Looting of Nation's Galleries

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The government thus far has refused to make public the secret agreement by which Dr. Karl Renner, then chancellor agreed to give to Italy many valuable works of art, manuscripts and historical relics not provided for surrender in the treaty of St. Germain, despite demands by art associations and influential persons for that information.

The history of the matter is interesting and the Associated Press has been able to learn from authoritative sources some of its details. While the guarded admissions of the government generally are shrouded in the future, as to the delivery of these articles, as a matter of fact, they are all understood to be now in Italian possession.

SEIZED BY ITALIANS  
Their seizure began when the Italian armistice commission under General Segre, first arrived in Vienna, in February of last year, the consent of the commissioners being that up to Vienna, in 1816 and 1835. These treasures should long since have been delivered. Among the articles taken by General Segre were the famous tapestries of Mantua and as regards them the Austrians conceded title and assisted in their delivery.

Then began the removal of pictures from the Hofmuseum and Academy of Fine Arts, which had been brought to Vienna in 1816 and 1835. These had been stored in a church in Venice, having been collected from many churches in the Venetian territory. It was used by order of Francis I, then sovereign of Venice, which was at that time a part of the Austrian empire. The Austrians bring forward a supplementary treaty to that of 1866 regarding these objects, intended to clear title. They render this clause as follows: "Austria will keep (guarda) the picture, exported in 1846 which his majesty the emperor, some time ago gave to the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, and to other galleries in the empire."

ENTER OF DISPUTE  
It is around the word "guarda" that the Italians center their argument for possession, contending it means "take in custody for safe keeping," not possession or gift. The Austrians, they have documents in the state archives to show that in return the emperor gave in 1846, presents of art works far in excess of value to clear in controversy, among them being the priceless collections of Manfrin and Boiss.

The Italians also took from the National library or other places additional treasures such as autographs, musical books, and three manuscripts worth several millions of value, one of which, "The Genesis of Vienna," is said to be the most valuable late Roman manuscript in existence.

With all these objects safe in Italy when the peace conference began in Paris, the Italians advanced further claims for works of art from Austria, demanding the bulk of pictures from the national gallery in Vienna and virtually all the bronzes and statues made in Italy or that ever were in Italy. The objects, the Austrians estimated to be worth about 4,000,000,000 gold francs.

Their claims were rejected, however, by the conference and an Italian effort to effect a special treaty with Austria to obtain her end. The negotiations proceeded until this spring when Dr. Renner finally signed in the name of Austria a treaty under its terms General Segre's seizures are legalized and a large number of valuable objects are ceded in addition.

The most important are the reliquary of Cardinal Bessarone of the cross of St. Theodore. The first named is a remarkable specimen of the Venetian gothic goldsmith's art of the fifteenth century and the other a unique piece of Byzantine goldsmithy. In terms of value, these are estimated to be beyond price. The agreement also gives to Italy a quantity of bronzes, historical relics, manuscripts, and other objects, and bronzes, of the Renaissance, including "Donatello's 'Angel Playing the Tambourine,'" and two bronzes by Antico. The whole of the famous Duke de Este collection is included.

PROBE TRANSACTION  
In return Italy renounces her claims to certain objects of more or less value among them the coronation garments of the old German emperors. Finally Italy promises her help to save the Austrian collections from the claims of other powers under article 156 of the treaty of St. Germain.

According to the report there was a verbal promise on the part of Italy to assist Austria wherever possible in the boundary delimitations now in progress and certain other political assurances.

It is understood that the Austrian section of the reparation commission is making inquiries into the whole transaction as it may affect the assets of the country to which the treaty of St. Germain gives title.

RED TAPE IN GERMANY  
JUST AS INTRICATE NOW

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The revolution has not disturbed any of the intricate red tape of Berlin's city government.

"Saturday morning the water pipe in my basement broke, immediately flooding the cellar," writes a West Lichteifeld resident to the Berliner Tageblatt.

"I immediately telephoned to the Charlottenburg waterworks for a plumber. 'You must report it in writing,'" was the reply. Upon my protest that the letter wouldn't reach the office until Saturday night and that they wouldn't send a plumber on Sunday I was informed: "Those are the regulations; you'll have to notify us in writing." The result was he lived in a flood all Saturday and Sunday."

SPANISH BOYS TO TEACH  
THREE R'S TO GROWNUPS

MADRID, Nov. 6.—Former Boy Scouts in Spain have decided to inaugurate a campaign throughout the country to combat the prevalent illiteracy. The resolution founding a society just formed for that purpose says: "We consider the existence in Spain of 60 per cent of the population who can neither read nor write constitutes a veritable scandal for the nation. After carefully analyzing the problem, we have reached the conclusion that modern and good will on the part of the governing classes would be sufficient to solve it."